THE SOULE AND PERRY QUARREL.

Enteresting and Spley Lotter from Mr. Perry
—The Desire of Spali, to make a "tireat
Treary" with the United States—Onsianght
on Mr. Soule.

TO THE FRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
SR:—A letter published in the National Intelligencer
of Washington on the 24th of March last, over the sigmature of the Hon. Pierre Soule, reached me here on the
leth instant. It was not my intention to have noticed
that letter in any manner. Its language, indeed, was
meant to cathe me; but, as between its writer and myself, I might have left it where it fell. It does not reach
me.

self, I might have left it where it fell. It does not reach me.

More recently, however, I have become aware of the bad effect of that letter, and of the system of which it is a part. I have seen with pain that the tone assumed by a large perilon of our nesspaper press, in consequence of the uncontracted hypothesis of the letter, is calculated to blind the jungment of our people, not as regards myself merely, but with respect to the grave subjects of national concern with which my humble name has been united.

I have seen, or thought to see, that the unscrupulous hand which wrote that letter is at work in other directions also, to poison the ears of the people concerning their affairs with the Spanish nation, and that perhaps his dangerous influence had found means to make itself fels even in your cabinet and in your closet, to the detriment of the high interests of America.

I have recognized with regret that the means which I have been able to employ thus far, within the strict limits of diplematic etiquette and discipline, to prevent or remedy the evil consequences of the errors of the late Minister to Spain, have not been sufficient to their end.

It has appeared to me, therefore, that the gravity of

or to remedy the evil consequences of the errors of the late Minister to Spain, have not been sufficient to their end.

It has appeared to me, therefore, that the gravity of the great questions involved in the controversy which Mr. Soule has carried into the public press, has reached a point where the ordinary forms of disjourney fail, and a direct appeal to the American people, and to you, sir, as their representative, has become necessary. Sesides, if, in fact, the calumnious character of this letter be at all in doubt, it is interesting to the decoram of the American government, and to that of your administration in particular, that a citizen who actually has the honor to represent the republic at one of the principal courts of Europe, however small may be his merit in other respects, should not leave uncorrected the hypothesis that he may be either a spy or a traitor. Permit me, therefore, to examine briefly some of the circumstances of his hypothetical charge.

The Hon. Pleare Soule attacks me by a supposition, and not an allegation. Why not? He had the letters which I addressed to him, and to which he alludes, in his own possession. He at least knew their contents entire. He knew also, or he ought to have known, that no Charge d'Aliaires ad interns could ever enter upon a correspondence of that nature with the Minister appointed to his legation without referring every paper immediately up to the government which is over both, and that it was his duty so to de.

If there were any treason, if there were any infamous trade to be brought to light by the publication of thoss letters, Mr. Soule must have known it already. But he makes no allegation. He never made any to myself, though he was for two months in constant intercourse with me, and with those letters in his pocket. In my absence, however, he now puts forward a kind of plea to the country, meant to do me injury, in the form of a supposition, in the public, to which he alludes may now appear, so that the public, to which he has despe-

to the country, meant to do me injury, in the form of a supposition, in the public press. His supposition is false.

I trust the correspondence to which he has desperately appealed, may judge for itself. Happy will it be for him it the same verdict which he has solicited against me shall not be found against himself. He doubts, or affects to doubt, whether I have fulfilled my obligations as an officer, because he has not understood his own. We are at difference, not because I have failed to him, but because he has railed to his duty. Nevertheless, he has not been lacking so much in the tact of a diplomatic and the knowledge of what belonged to his position as in the simple inspiration of a true patriotism.

The Hon. Pierre Soule is a Frenchman. It is nothing to his discredit, nor of I intend it as any reflection upon a noble nation; but, the fact being so, it would be, perhaps, too much to expect from him the same throb of patriotic feeling for America which moves the hearts of those born upon her soil and nurtured among her hills. And even if his devotion to America were greater than that of her own sons, still the passions of a French revolutionist which run in his blood are constantly striving, and it may be that sometimes they have suffocated his better judgmeht in the affairs of my country. He has sympathized, perhaps, too deeply with those who conspire against the internal peace of France to be able to appreciate a truly American policy.

I reveal no secret. The proof is stamped by himself upon the whole history of his Spanish mission. From the day of his arrival to the day of his departure from Europe, the interests of America in his hands have not cessed to feel that influence, and he bimself has said it. Enough of his correspondence has been printed to show my meaning.

Enough of his correspondence has been printed to show my meaning.

The inquietude of his spirit, also, and his resentment against a mation at whose court his position had come to be insupportable, led him to desire war, and perhaps to believe that whatever he might do to foment it was con-sonant with the honor and the interests of the Unite! States. His judgment was clouded, else why that lone series of his errors? Else why could he not see babinal the shadow of his own personality the true sectiments of the Spanish people; their sympathy for the United States, and their desire to arrange all subjects of difference be-tween the two governments?

and their desire to arrange all subjects of difference between the two governments?

I repeat to you, sir, and to the country, that this nation, like others, with many faults has many virtues; to some of these the late Minister ought to have been able to bear witness. Spain, through all her mistortunes, has preserved an indomitable independence of feeling, and the quality of not being easily frightened. So long as the Spanish people have a voice in their own government we need not fear the exercise of an union influence in their concerns on the part of any foreign nower.

power.

The alternative in which the Hon. Pierre Soulé is placed before the country is sad indeed. Either in two years of study and observation he has rightly compression in Spain, pothing of years of study and observation he has rightly comprehended nothing of what was passing in Spain, nothing of what Spainards think and feel, or he has deceived you, sir, and the government of the United States. He told you that the sale of the island of Cuba by Spain was probable, and he ought to have known that under his menaces, at least, it was impossible.

The government at Washington cannot divine what is passing in foreign countries, and for that very reason it seeds out its representatives.

I am persuaded that the late Minister would not have needed to make his journey to Ostend if he had informed the government correctly. By transmitting erroneous information he compromitted your government before Europe.

needed to make his journey to Ostend if he had informed the government correctly. By transmitting erroneous information he compromitted your government before Europe.

On what did he rely? That very Cortes to which he wished to appeal, did it not, the first time he appeared within its chamber, rise spontaneously and unanimpusly to rote, in his presence, the exact reverse of his apparent expectations? Was there one voice, one vote, to give the alighest color to his representations? Yet he ought to have known something, at least, of what he was treating at the Congress of Ostend. If he did not, it is sad; and if he did, sir, it is sadder still.

I am persuaded that he did not know; for not only has he not advanced one step during his whole mission towards the attainment of what he called its principal object, the annexation of Cuba, but, whatever might have been the probabilities of that question before, his management of it has now at least made the peaceful acquisition of that island hopeless.

I do not propose to speak of anything which occurred during the time that I was a subordinate officer, which is not already established by the printed correspondence of the Minister, or from other sources, is well known to the world.

The country has understood that he undertook, and followed up, as far as he was able, a system of meanes and pressure upon the Spaniah government, whose object was either to drive Spain into a war with us or to a forced sale of the island of Cuba.

It has heard that in pursuit of this end he employed means unused in honorable diplomacy and discreditable to the dignity with which he was invested, and that he thus drew down upon himself the universal indignation of the Fpaniah people. It has seen, however, that he was treated with much forbearance, and neet by the firm determination to preserve peaceful relations with us, in spite of his efforts, until such times as he and his policy should be out of the way, and liberal Spain might show us be fire indahip without dishonor.

It has also under

The treason was his if there were any; the loyalty was mine by my silence.

But when, at length, the Hon. Pierre Soule abandone this legation, and I became Charge d'Affaires at the moment when the popular indignation against him was a its height. I had a higher duty to perform. It would not become me to speak of how I have performed that duty; but a brief view of his cenduct at that time, and of the position in which it placed me, I beg leave, sir, most respectfully to present to you.

During that period Mr. Soulé not only neglected himself the instructions of the Secretary of State, when they laterfered with his own purposes, but he also pretended to direct me to neglect them, he not being at the time in the exercise of his functions of Minister at Madrid, nor recognized in any capacity by the Spanish government. He thus placed me apparently in the alternative either of failing in my duty to my government or of precipitating a personal rupture with himself, which at that moment would have been equally detrimental to its service. If I have found the means to avoid both, recognizing an authority which he had not, oveying directions which he had no right to give, whilst throwing upon him the responsibility of what he might direct, humbly accepting, in my official form and intercourse with him and with this government, the tone and bearing of a subcrodinate, when in fact I had then no superior except in Washington, I trust that you, sir, and the country will understand that by so doing I was better able

to carry out the spirit of the instructions of the Secretary of State, whilst I might lay before him also proofs
of the true condition of our affairs with Spain, vital in
their importance to our interests and our honor. This
course gave me the power also to preserve the decorum
of this isgation as far as possible from the consequences
of his errors.

I would have put nothing on record against him.
There is not a line in any official communication of mias,
either to this government or to our own, which harms
him. His person and his dignity as a Minister of the
United States are perfectly covered in every syllable.
His mission in Spain is not a bright page in the history
of American diplomacy. I have used every means con
sistent with the service of the country, in order that it
should never see the light: and if it is now read by the
world, I wish you, sir, and the country to understand
that it is from circumstances over which I have no control.

The Hon. Pierre Soulé thought proper to suppress an important sepatch from the Secretary of State concerning the sfar of the Black Warrior, intended for the Spanish government, during the space of five months, I was able, however, to prevent the evil effects of that proceeding, and I did so. The proof is, that within a corrught siver his departure, on the 30th of August, I had procured from the Spanish government a proposition of the state of

the policy of urging the United States of America, by every means and every artifice, into an unjust foreign war, whose ultimate issue is indeed dark, but whose present dishonor and calamity are certain, or, on the other hand, of preserving an honorable peace, with the rich advantages and fruits of peace.

War with Spais has no motive which can be avowed but the policy of war cannot be made without the co-operation of diplomacy and intrigue The President and people of America must be deceived, or it is impossible.

But, on the other hand, it is undoubtedly true, sir, that whatever be the mementary incidents which the especial position of Cuba, threatened by a midnight invasion from our own shores, may occasion in our commercial intercourse, there are none for which the means of diplomacy exercised in good faith, are insufficient; and if a wheel of the system should be lacting, it may be added.

Since the return of the Hon. Pierre Soulé from Europe error has gained ground. The calumnles which he may utter, and the arts to which he may have recourse, for the purpose of discrediting what I have felt it my duty to lay before the Secretary of State concerning his policy, have no adequate corrective from me at this distance. I have the honor, therefore, to request, if in your better judgment fix should be compatible with the interests of America, that you will cause to be published to the country, as soon as they can be prepared, copies of every line which I have written to the government or any of its members, officially or unofficially, directly or indirectly, concerning affairs from the day of the arrival of Mr. Soulé at Madrid to the day of the facts of this paper.

I pass the matter over to the direct action of the President and the American people, in entire confidence that the intelligence of the sation needs no more than a full knowledge of the facts in order to judge rightly, not my conduct only, but the infinitely more important question as to the merits of the grave matters upon which my humble influence h

THE BATE ABANDONMENT CASE POSTFONED.

The examination in the case of Georgiana Mattlds
Bate, against Jehn Henry Bates of Hudson street, for abandenment, which was set down for yesterday after abandenment, which was set down for yesterday afternoon, was for some cause or other adjourned until the
3d of June next. The case has created considerable interest, particularly as the defendant has been so long a
resident of this city, and is respectably married, and
has a large family of children growing up around him;
while the fair accuser, on the other hand, is also very
respectably connected, having letters of introduction
from the first families of London, and has, she says,
been in search of her faithless husband for nearly twenty years. Great anxiety is therefore felt by the friends
of both parties as to the probable result of the examination before Justice Connoily, which will be very
interesting.

ateresting.
ARREST ON SUSPICION OF GRAND LARCENY. tody yesterday, by the Fourteenth ward police, charge with having stolen 390 in gold coin and bank bills, from with having stolen \$90 in gold coin and bank bills, from Joseph Brown, of 253 Erizabeth street. It is alleged that Deik broke open the trunk of the complainant and extracted the cash therefrom. He was taken before Justice Wood, at the Essex Market police court, where he protested his entire innocence of the theft, but was, nevertheless, held for examination on the charge preferred against him.

CHARGE OF BOAT STEALING.

against nim.

OHARGE OF BOAT STEALING.

Two men, named John Halleran and James Welsh, were arrested by officer Mason, of the Ninth ward police, charged with having stolen a row boat, valued at \$30, the property of John Kelly, of 85 Hamersley street. The complainant states, that missing his boat from the pier foot of King street, he made search for it, and, after some time, found it in the possession of the accused, who were immediately arrested, at his suggestion. Justice Brennan, before whom the accused were brought, committed them in full for trial on charge of grand larceny.

mitted them in full for trial on charge of grand larceny.

THE CASE OF MR. AND MRS. SCHAERE AND HENRY LEIN.

We noticed, a sew days since, the arrest of these parties, on suspicion of larceny. No evidence whatever appearing to sustain the charge, they were on Monday discharged by Justice Osborne.

A locomotive on the Lake Shore railroad last week rasinto a flock of sheep in Eric county, Ohio, and destroys upwards of sixty of them.

The New Steamship Arago, for Havre, This magnificent steamer, just completed for the New York and Havre Steamship Company, will shortly occupy her berth down tows, and be open for the inspection of the public previous to sailing for Havre. She was built by Messrs. Westervelt & Sons, under the superintendence

Her principal dimensions are 300 feet on the upper or spar deck, 292 feet between perpendiculars, 40 feet 4 inches beam, 67 feet 6 inches over all, 31½ feet whole depth, with 4 decks By register, the ship is 2,260 tons, and 3,200 carpenter's measurement. The materials of join closely together, forming one solid mass out to the bilge, and extending the whole length of the ship. Her frames are diagonally braced with iron at an angle of 45 degrees both ways, and all thoroughly fastened. The thick ceiling and clamps are all square fastened—that is to say, have four bolts in each frame, through every plank, in addition to which the ceilings and clamps are bolted vertically between every frame, adding greatly to her longitudinal strength. The deck frames are well secured with lodging and hanging kness, bolted through the side and clinched.

The engines (which were built by Stillman, allan & Co., of the Novelty Works), with the boilers and coal, are enclosed between water tight bulkheads, well caulked, extending up six feet above the load line, rendering the ship, in case of injury by collision, comparatively safe. The engines commist of two oscillating cylinders, 65 inches diameter with 10 feet stroke—one forward and one abaft the shaft. Instead of a centre shaft (so often disabled in double engines), Mr. Horatio Allen has introduced the drag-link to couple the two engines, the performance of which, on her trial trip of thirty hours, and some rough weather, was very satisfactory. There are two long flue boilers, two of Worthington's steam pumps of the largest size used, so as, in case of accident from leakage or fire, to obtain the greatest facilities of pumping known in any sea-going steamer. There is also an independent boller for Pirsson's fresh water condensors.

Capt. Lines has devoted his whole time to supervising the details throughout the ship, which are probably as complete and as commodious and comfortable as any yet fitted in this country. Commencing on the spar or upper deck, forward, are seen Brown's patent anchor gearing, stated to be the most efficient apparatus for working cables and archors at present known, combining strength, security, and great saving of room and labor. It was put in operation during the trial trip, at Sandy Hook, when the auchor was weighed with the greatest ease. From the foremast, going aft, are several covered stairways, leading down to the different cabins, with large skylights. By the mainmast is a house, protecting the main stairway, containing cushioned seats for passengers—abaft this is a range of large skylights and one of Brown's patent capstans; on the after part of this deck (300 feet long) is a circular house protecting the helmsman, with a stairway to the dining saloon, a state room for the captain and one for the first officer. In the centre is a sitting room, from which is entered by folding doors a convenient smoking room, containing card tables, and a private passage on each side to the water closets. This whole deck is enclosed with strong locust stancheons and rail, and a galvanized iron netting, imparting a very light and airy appearance. On the outside are suspended eight large life boats (Francis' patent), fitted with oars, sails

stairway aft, you enter the dining saloon, 100 feet long, with open galleries amidships, enclosed by a handsome polished railing, over which, on the spar deck, are the large skylights, imparting light and air through these galleries down on to the next deck, with beautiful effect. A double range of hard wood polished tables, with cush-ioned seats, covered with crimson plush, extend the whole length of the saloon. Over these tables suspended are shelves or racks, containing the different cut glass and bottles required at table. Over each table is also suspended a beautiful French carcel lamp. The bulk-heads on either side of the saloon are all of the most recherche woods, assorted and highly polished. They are intersected by alcoves with circular arches, leading to a suite of state rooms communicating with each other. Each alcove has a large light opening through the side of the ship; also one in each state room. These rooms each accommodate two persons with berths, sofa and tollet fixtures. Advancing forward you pass the mainmant and stairway. On the right you enter the ladies' soloon, tastefully decorated with table, cushioned seats and mirrors. This opens into a private boudeir or dressing room, adjoining posite the ladies' saloon is the captain's room, conve Allen, chief steward. Continuing on from the ladies' saleon, through an extensive and well lighted passage, leading forward 150 feet, are placed the ice and vegetable houses, between the side of the ship and between the paddle or guard beams, where, in all steamers, it susually damp. These houses are entirely out of sight, and communicate with the upper deck. Beyond this the place is occupied with state rooms and alcoves, lighted and arranged similarly to those already described aft. At the extreme end, forward, is a ladies' boudoir and water closet. On the left side of this passage are the engineer's room, state rooms, barber's dressing room, and a half circular stairs leading to the upper deck. Crossing by an alcove to the port side, a similar half circular stairway from the upper deck, conducts to the forward cabin passengers' dining saloon, well lighted and ventilated, and fitted up with Thompson's patent life tables, and all other conveniences similar to the after saleon and pantry. Several state rooms extend forward of this saleon to the storeroom and forecastle. Proceeding aft through a pas-sage, either side is occupied with rooms for officers, ser-vants, mess rooms, galleys, ice houses, lamp room, butcher's and baker's rooms, and large cabin galley, and

staward's pantry.

On the berth deck, under the main deck, is sevent: feet long, lighted and aired by the galleries and sky-lights already described. The longitudinal bulk-heads are celicately ornamented and beautifully grained heads are celicately ornamented and beautifully grained in oak, having side sofas, covered with erimson plush. Alcoves intersect every 12 feeet, leading into the different state rooms, all of which are well lighted and ventilated; in each room are two berths, sofa and toilet fixtures, &c., similar to those above. Rooms communicate where required by families. Beyond the forward stairway, leading up to the dining saloon, are rooms for servants, stores, luggage, &c.; between this and forward lower this, descending by a stairway, between the two half circular stairs forward, you land in a similar saloon or passage to that in the lower cabin aft, with alcoves leading to state rooms. There are water closets on each deek, all ventilated on a new plan, with Perley's patent

Perley's patent ventilators, between every frame, thus allowing free circulation to the floor timbers.

The Arago can accommodate, comfortably, 250 passengers, and carry about 900 tons of cargo, besides 900 tons of coal. Her draught, with all on board, will not be more than 17½ (set. She will sail for Havre on the 2d June, under command of Captain D. Lines, late of the Humboldt, where her appearance cannot fail to add greatly to the fame already acquired by our snip build-

ers in every branch of their art.

The agent of the Arago is Mortimer Livingston, Eq.,

SCALDED TO DEATH .- Coroner Gamble held an inques upon the body of a child three years of age, named Thomas Horn, son of Mrs. Horn, of No. 469 Greenwich ries received by a kettle of boiling water falling upon him. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. The deceased was born in England.

The Farry Thousia.—This evening the adjourned meeting of citizens relative to the management of the Hobeken ferry will be held at the City Hall. The committee of conference, consisting of seven citizens, appointed to confer with Messra. Stevens, are expected to make their report this evening.

tes treasurer of a Sag Nicht council in Louisville, Ky.

Mayor's Office. THE CYPRIANS AGAIN.

The excitement about the war against the nymphs of the pare continues unabated. The Mayor's sanctum was very much crowded yesterday morning, by persons who expected that the trials of those arrested on Menday who expected that the trials of those arrested on Menday night would take place before Justice Osborne, which was set the case, however, so that these curious individuals were doomed to sufer what appeared to be to them a severe disappointment. Several letters were also received, complaining of prostitutes and houses of ill fame. "Many Hundreds," resident in Church street, sent in a spicy communication to the Manyor, saking his Honor's interposition in what they considered a very great evil and public nuisance. It is complained by them that from Heade street up to Canal, in Church street, there are from twenty to thirty houses of ill fames, whose practices are of the "most debased and level character." Women are employed to stand throughout the day at the doors of these houses, for the purpose of invaging and robbing incautions and verdant strangers. There is a house near Reade street, kept by "colored individuals," one of whom is constantly watching at the door for victims. Such a state of things should not be permitted, the petitioners say, and appeal to his Honor's justice, love of order and decency.

John Smith, situated at No. 205 First avenue, near the corner of Thirteenth street. Sergeant Lockwood, of the Seventeenth ward, was near by at the time the smoke was seen coming from the premises, and aided by Mr. Thompson, the grocer, and others, the fire was extinguished by the application of a few pails of water. After the fire was put out it became evident, from the appearance of the burning, that the fire had been hindled in a box under the desk in the meat shop by the front window. Mr. Smith occupied two rooms in the rear of the store as a dwelling; the dark room between the store and back room he used as his bedroom for himself and his wife. Mrs. Smith was awoke by the smoke, and called her husband to get up, and found the meat shep on fire. They both escaped by the back door Mr. Smith alleges that the premises were entered by the rear window by burglars and \$100 in gold stolen from the bureau drawer; and the robbers before leaving wilfully set fire to the shop, and them left by the street door, Mr. Smith is insured on his stock, household furniture, &t., to the amount of \$800, in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company—the less he estimates at about \$150. The building is insured for \$1,000 in the Bowery Insurance Company. Damage to the building about \$5. The case is now under investigation by the Fire Marshal.

Fire at the Allarre Works.—The alarm of fire in the Sluth district last night, between nine and ten o'clock,

was caused by a portion of the flooring in the boiler shop taking fire. It was very soon extinguished by the firemen—damage very trilling. Its origin is supposed to have been caused by a red hot rivet falling accidentally on the boards.

PRESENTATION,—Yesterday the citizens and police of

on the boards.

PREMENTATION.—Yesterday the citizens and police of the Teath ward presented Capt. Norris, police captain of that district, with a gold watch, two chains and a diamond ring, valued in all at about \$350. The valuables were presented by Mr. McKeon, the United States District Attorney, on behalf of the donors, as a mement of their exteem and regard for him as an officer and a gentleman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MERALD.

I notice in to-day's HeralD, under the head of "Collision between Fire Companies." amongst other things, that "Engine Company No. 21 had a lively fight while proceeding to an alarm of fire yesterday forenoon, through Fearl street, near Centre." Now, sit, permit me to say, in answer to what I must calls malicious misrepresentation, that there was no alarm of fire at all in the district in which 21 runs; that Engine 21 did not turn out at all yesterday or since; and that not a mem err of Engine 21 was engaged in any broil or quarrel whatever, at any time alluded to or since. I feel compelled to make this statement, inasmuch as of late it appears that the members of 21 are made responsible for any little quarrel that may take place, and some one is always on hand to circulate and publish anything that may be disadvantageous to them. CHARLES NEARY,

Foreman Fulton Engine Company No. 21.

New York, May 21, 1855.

Brooklym City News.

Anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday Schoola.— The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday schools was celebrated yesterday. The sun shone bright, and the air was cool and agreeable, and the little ones were enabled to turn out in full force. The spectacle presented was exceedingly interesting, as with banners and wreaths of artificials, the juvenile army of girls and boys, of all ages and sizes, marched in procession along the streets. Their happy countenances spoke plainly that it was a holiday with them. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon each school, under the charge of its superintendent and teachers, proceeded to some one of the following churches which were designated as the places of meeting:—

tendent and teachers, proceeded to some one of this following churches which were designated as the places of meeting:

Strong Place Baptist, Church en the Heights, Second Presbyterian, Central Baptist, First Baptist, Pierrepont street Baptist, Washington street Methodist, Clinton avenue Congrey, slonal. Pacific street Methodist, First Reformed Dutch, First Presbyterian, Remen street; Church of the Pligrims, First Presbyterian, Henry street; Plymouth Church, Central Congregational, and East Brooklyn Presbyterian.

The services in these churches, in which the attendants of sixty-six schools participated, consisted of singing hymns by the children, and brief addresses by clergymen; after which they repaired to Mource place, where they passed in review before the band of the North Carolina, which played numerous beautiful airs for their respective school rooms, where they were diamissed, all gratified with the procession is estimated at over 15,000, the most of them girls. In the evening there was a meeting of the friends of the Sabbath School cause in the Pilgrim Church, where addresses were made by Rev. Messis. Hogarth and Towsley, and the officers for the presure great were elected.

The Trial of Lyman Cole for Forgery. Before Recorder Smith.

This case was resumed yesterday morning at 11 o'clock. The accused was in court, attended only by Mr. Busteed, wife of the accused was in court all the day, seated by the side of her uncle, a very venerable gentle shares with his afflicted mece her almost crushing

complice of Kissane, was called upon the stand. Mr. Busteed interrupted the clerk in administering the oath to the witness, and stated that he had some object tions to present to the competency of the witness. He

dash," one of whom is convening we we have designed and proposed for relicious. Such a state of chings should not be present to fire relicious. Such a state of chings should not be present to fire relicious and convening should be a such a state of the state of the

Continental Bank; we used this book to compare the checks of July with the checks we then had; we wanted to see if the filling up of these last checks was similar to the former ones; Kisaan began writing and filling up, as well as adding the signature, in a hand writing similar to the genuine check; the genuine check was placed before Mr. Kisaans, and he wrote day after day, till he was able to forge it perfectly; Kisaans, Cole and myself used to meet at the New York Hotel regularly every day while we were in the city; all the writing was done by Kissans, be would write till be was tired, and then postpone the pratice till the next day; when they were satisfied with the handwriting, Kissane went to work and filled the bills of exchange that are here produced; these bills of exchange were filled up to be deposited in any bank that I might se introduced into; with these drafts there was to be deposited \$4,000; our plans of mancurring were talked over, from day to day; I took lessons from day to day. So to be well and the well and the performance of our business; when all was ready I took a letter of introduction to Mr. Van Blunt, and through him looped to be introduced and Mr. Blahop, when Mr. Cole would receive me sa a banker—talk of the Western country—ask about the prospects of the crops, what were the prospects of the crops, what were the prospects of the hogs, &c.; Mr. Kissane would receive me sa a banker—talk of the Western country—ask about the prospects of the crops, what were the prospects of the hogs, &c.; Mr. Kissane would receive me sa a banker—talk of the Western country—ask about the prospects of the crops, what were the prospects of the crops what were the prospects of the crops while the weak of the

District Attorney—The witness is now with the defence.

Cross-examination by Mr. Busteed—I have known Lyman Cole for six or eight years; I think he resided in Cincinnati when I first knew him; I think I next saw him after my introduction in New Orleans; after meeting him in New Orleans, I don't recollect where I next spoke to him; I think I next met him in Cincinnati; I don't recollect when I went to New Orleans; it is not eight years; I don't remember how long ago since I was in New Orleans; I have seen him in Cincinnati before 1853; I' had seen him, parhaps, half a dozen times; I seldom spoke to him, for it was our object not to be seen togsther; I think he lived at Orford, Ohio; I never visited him there; I was not intimate with him before 1854; I was never in business with him; I know the handwriting of William Kissane; I believe this paper shown me is in the handwriting of Mr. Kissane; when I was here, in 1854, Mr. Kissane and myself conversed about the forgeries; it was at this time that was purchased the bank book on the Contingnatal Bank, and Kissane took with him; 10 Cincinnati at that time

one genuins check to practice upon. Up to this time I had never spoken to Cole about these forgeries; I never had any business transactions with Mr. Cole price to 1854; I have given, so far as you would allow me, the same narrative here that I gave upon the triat of Kissane; I would know Mrs. Farnsworth if she were here.

Mr. Busteed—Have her brought into coart. She was the hostess of Mr. Cole when he had rooms opposite the Broadway theatre.

Witness—I would know Cole's handwriting; I first new him write his name on a bail bond against me and others for forgeries; I think I next saw him write at the New York Hotel; in 1864 Kissane told me he came on to New York to meet some friends of his from Arkannas, to whom he owed some five or six thousand dollars.

Ars. Farnsworth here came into court. She stond up and the witness said he recognized her as Mrs. Farnsworth, the hostess of Mr. Cole in Broadway.

Witness continued—In 1864 I had a conversation with Mr. Mitchell about these forgeries; I told him these forgeries were contemplated; I think his name is Joshus Mitchell; I was in business with him and know him well; we were accustomed to lock our coor in the New York Hotel; we generally locked the door every day, when we were engaged in our private business; I can't fell you how often we lecked the door; we occupied this room fer about from five to ten days; I do not know which of as locked the door; I do not know which of as locked the door; I do not know which of as locked the door; I do not know which of as locked the door; I do not know which of as locked the door; to one the same for about from five to ten days; I do not know which of as locked the door; I do not know which of as locked the door; I do not know which of as locked the door; to our being disturbed while the door it don't remember of our being disturbed while the door it don't remember of our being disturbed while the door of the content of the remember of our being disturbed while the door of the content of the remember of our being disturbed whi

Since the finding of an indictment in this city against for false pretences, in having, as it is alleged, defrauded the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company out of \$4,500, six out of the twelve persons indicted have been arrested. The others have not yet been taken into cusuntil the result of the coming trial in New York shall until the result of the coming trial in New Lork summa have been ascertained. As we have said before, six out of the number indicted have been arrested, four of whom are now out on bail, while the remaining two are now in prison. Their names are as follows:—
"Benjamin A. Earle, arrested and brought on from Gincinnati. He was held to bail in the sum of \$2,000—Moody M. Hall, of No. 62 Water atreet, Albany, N. Y., becoming his bondeman

cinnati. He was held to bail in the sum of \$2,000—
Moody M. Hall, of No. 62 Water street, Albany, N. Y.,
becoming his bondsman
Amasa Chapin, also brought from Cincinnati, was
brought on from that city along with Earle, and held to
bail in the sum of \$2,000 to answer—Mr. Moody, of Mbany, geing bail for bim.

Lorenzo Chapin, brother of the above, was also arrested, conveyed here from Ohio and held to bail in the
Court to General Sessions, to answer the charges preferred in the indictment. Mr. Moody also became his
bondsman, in the sum of \$2,000, for his appearance
when called upon.

Benjamin W. Kimball, arrested here in this city, where
he is at present in business, was bailed by Wm. Marsh,
of No. 25% Maiden lane, in the sums of \$2,500.

Lyman Cole, at present in the City prison, charged, incorsection with Ki-sane, with having committed forgeries on the Chemical and Continental banks to the extent of \$20,000.

William Kissane, now in the State prison at Sing Sing,
whither he was consigned for two years, on conviction
of forgery on the Chemical Bank.

The day of trial has not yet been decided upon, as the
District Attorney intends, if possible, to arrest all those
indicted, so that there may not be coexision for two
trials. The case will probably be tried in September.

The Board met at the Almahouse, Blackwell's Island, yesterday at 4 P. M. Present—Governors Townsend (in the chair), Duke, West, Smith, Herrick, Draper, Heary, Taylor, Tiemann and Dugro.

A case came before the Board of a charge of unwaranta-ble whipping a child in the district school on Randal's. Island.

M Hospital
Workbouse
Smallpox Hospital
Randall's Island
't Hospital
City Prison
Colored Home
Colored Orphan Asylum
Children at nurse.

Landlord and Tenant.

Landlord and Tenant.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Hon Judge Roosevelt.

MAY 21.—Travis vs. Page.—In the case of summary proceedings to obtain possession for non-payment of rent, the tenant is entitled to a jury trial only canditionally. The act of '49 provides that the tenant much first, under oath, deny the landlord's allegations, and secondly, on demanding a jury, "must pay the necessary costs and exposes of obtaining such jury." Travia made no such payment, and was therefore entitled to no such trial. He next contends that, by the terms of the lease, the rent was payable quarterly; that a quarter's rent was not due, and that the stipulation signed by them subsequent to the original lease to pay monthly, was void. The latter branch of the objection—and the whole objection depends upon if—assumes an erroneous principle. Although a seal to a legal instrument is uo longer absolutely conclusive, it is, in the larguage of the Revised Statutes, (2d vol. 406,) presumptive evidence of a sufficient consideration. 'In the may now, therefore, as in the case of simple contracts, and with the same manner and to the same extent, be rebutted,' but, the other presumptive evidence, until rebutted, and of course when not rebutted, it is conclusive. Hence, no rebutting proof having been officially by Travis, and the law having placed the barden on him, the supplementary covenant was properly adjudged by the court below to be a valid, binding instrument, changing, for a sufficient consideration, the quarterly into monthly payments. And as the month's rent due entitled the distribution of a sufficient consideration, the quarterly into monthly payments. And as the month's rent due entitled the tenant was clearly in "default," and liable summarily to be "removed from the premises." Judgment of affirmance, with costs.

PIRST DISTRIOT COURT.

PIRST DISTRICT COURT.

May 22.—Victor Bertrand vs. Montpellier.—Summary proceeding in ejectment to recover possession of the back basement, two rooms on the second floor, and a room on the third floor, with the privilege in the attic and a privilege for a coal bin in the cellar, in the heure No. 36 Walker street, for the non-payment of one menth's rent, amounting to \$25, for the month of April last. On the return of the summons, the tenant appeared and filed an afflexit in Court, setting up that he had been evicted from part of the premises by the landlerd; consequently there was no rent due. On the trial the tenant's counsel offered to prove that the landlord took down the tenant's clothes line and clothes from the yard attached to such house, and would not let the tenant hang his clothes in such yard. The plaintiff's counsel holyected to the introduction of such testimony. The Court sustained the objection, holding that it is necessary for the tenant to show that he has been actually evicted by the landlord, or through his procurement, from some part of the described premises, which would excuse him from the payment of any rent, and not a mere trespass—for the latter, he is liable to an action for damages. Judgment for the landlord.

Jersey City News

TAKEN THE OATH OF OFFICE.-Yesterday morning, Da-TAKEN THE CASH OF OFFICE.—I severusly morning, and vid S. Manzers, upon the authority of the late decision of Judge Haines, and by order of the Court, the necessary papers having been filed, took the required eath of office, and resumed the discharge of the duties of